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The Lincoln Family MAGAZINE

JANUARY, 1917

DAMON'S LINCOLN SERMON

(Over a half a century ago, in the Seaman's Chapel, Honolulu, on 14 May, 1865, the Reverend S. C. Damon preached the following sermon on the assassination of Lincoln. It was published in *The Friend* of 1 June, 1865, and is republished at this time as a chapter of historic and religious literature that should not be forgotten.—Editor.)

(Continued from page 54)

It is an interesting fact that the very last public address which Mr. Lincoln ever made, March 17th, was in reference to colored soldiers being employed by the rebels. He remarked that he hoped they would try the experiment! In all his efforts in behalf of the colored people of America he has endeavored to manage the subject with an enlightened regard to the highest Christian duty to his country and to God. Having shown that Mr. Lincoln was actuated as a public officer by Christian principle, I am fully confident that he was truly an experimental Christian, one whose Christianity did not begin and end in a mere formal acknowledgment of Divine Providence. The following incident is reported by the Rev. Mr. Adams, a Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia. He was on a visit to Washington, and had made an appointment to call upon the President at the White House, at 5 o'clock in the morning. Says Mr. Adams, "Morning came, and I hastened my toilet and found myself at a quarter to five in the waiting room of the President. I asked the usher if I could see Mr. Lincoln. He said I could not. 'But I have an engagement to meet him this morning.' 'At what hour?' 'At 5 o'clock.' 'Well, sir, he will see you at 5.' I then walked to and fro for a few minutes, and hearing a voice, as if in grave conversation, I asked the servant, 'Who is talking in the next room?' 'It is the President.'

sir.' 'Is anybody with him?' 'No, sir; he is reading the Bible.' 'Is that his habit so early in the morning?' 'Yes, sir; he spends every morning from 4 o'clock to 5 in reading the scriptures and praying.' " How beautiful an illustration this is of the injunction of our Savior, "But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and pray to thy Father which is in secret." How beautiful an instance of one who followed our Savior's devotional habit, who, "in the morning, rising up a great while before day." went out and prayed.

"Prayer ardent opens heaven, lets down a stream
Of glory on the concentrated hour
Of man, and audience with the Diety!"

The following incident, however, sets forth Mr. Lincoln's views upon the question of vital godliness, in the very strongest light: Several months before his ever-to-be-lamented death a gentleman called upon him on business. After the business was closed and they were about to part the gentleman said to the President, "On leaving home a friend requested me to ask Mr. Lincoln whether he loved Jesus." The gentleman makes the following report: "The President buried his face in his handkerchief, turned away and wept." He then turned and said, "When I left home to take the chair of state I requested my countrymen to pray for me. I was not then a Christian. When my son died—the severest trial of my life—I was not a Christian. But when I went to Gettysburg and looked upon the graves of our dead heroes who had fallen in defense of their country, I then and there consecrated myself to Christ. *I do love Jesus!*" This simple and touching confession needs no comment. It opens to the world the heart and religious experience of the good man. The people felt that he was honest in all his dealings with them, and so he was equally honest with himself and God. These few simple utterances, welling up from the depths of his heart, and accompanied with tears, will ever be cherished

by Christians of every name and sect as the most precious sayings of his life. They touch the tenderest chord in the Christian's heart. Christians of every name will ever regard him as a brother beloved, but departed, and when thinking of him as departed the language of the burial service will not be inappropriate: "It hath pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence to take out of this world the soul of our deceased Brother!"

Think, not, my hearers, that I have brought forward these facts and incidents in the life of our lamented President because I think it requires an argument in the style of special pleading to prove his adherence to the principles of Christianity and the doctrines of the New Testament. No; his Christian, as well as his public and political character, is known and read of all men. With him there was no reserve or concealment. His character was perfectly transparent. His faults as well as his virtues were equally apparent.

"And e'en his failings lean'd to virtue's side."

He went to the theater on that fatal night, the telegraph informs us, because he wished to please his friends and not disappoint the people, who were expecting the presence of Gen. Grant.

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in his that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man!"

In turning our thoughts from a contemplation of his character to our bleeding country, the question forces itself upon every thoughtful mind, what will be the effect of Abraham Lincoln's assassination upon the Nation? Our latest dates afford us, as yet, no facts by which we can satisfactorily answer this question. Time must determine. Our minds must for the present find consolation in dwelling upon the great truth that God lives and reigns, and that He is able and "will make the wrath of man to praise Him." We may also recall to mind some of those pages of history wherein somewhat similar events are re-

corded. When Brutus and his fellow-assassins smote down Caesar in the senate at Rome they supposed that with Caesar's death Caesar's influence would no longer be felt. They were disappointed. Caesar, disappeared, but, exclaims Cicero, "All the acts of Caesar's life, his writings, his words, his promises, thoughts, are more powerful after his death than if he were still alive." So I trust, and doubt not, it will be with the life, writings, words, promises, thoughts of Abraham Lincoln. His blood has stamped an impress upon these which will immeasurably increase their value throughout all coming time.

When the hired assassin, Balthazar Gerard, brought to an untimely end the eventful life of William the Silent, Prince of Orange, on the 10th of July, 1584, Philip II., all the enemies of civil and religious liberty imagined that with the death of the Prince of Orange would end his usefulness. But how disappointed were these men. In the beautiful language of Motley, The Prince was entombed amid the tears of a whole nation. Never was a more extensive, unaffected and legitimate sorrow felt at the death of any human being. As long as he lived he was the guiding star of a whole brave nation, and when he died the little children cried in the streets." The commonwealth which William had liberated forever from Spanish tyranny continued to exist as a great and flourishing republic during more than two centuries, under the successive stadtholderates of his sons and descendants. So I doubt not a similar result will follow the assassination of the illustrious man whose most unexpected death we now lament. He died the martyr to liberty. He was assassinated by the hand of Booth, but it was negro-chattel slavery which nerved that arm and prompted that basest of crimes in the annals of nations. This was the crowning act of the slaveholders' rebellion. Sumter was fired upon on the 12th of April, 1861, Booth shot President Lincoln on the 14th of April, 1865. The same bad animus that first

struck down the flag in '61 fired the assassin's bosom when he smote down the President, commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the republic. No powers of metaphysical analysis can separate the two. Perhaps it was needed that this crime of crimes should be perpetrated to arouse the minds of the American people to the awful enormity of the crime of slavery and treason. The deed has been accomplished, and henceforth and forever, in the minds of all loyal Americans and lovers of liberty throughout the world, a stigma has been fastened upon the crime of slavery and treason which can never be wiped away.

The event to which your attention has now been called will not pass into oblivion and be forgotten. It was not done in a corner, but the crime was perpetrated, as it were, in the presence of a gazing crowd of spectators infinitely larger than that gathered in the theater where it took place. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on the world's wide stage. There was a great cloud of witnesses. Now what shall be its influence upon the Nation and the world we know not now but we shall know hereafter. It will be overruled for good. How unspeakably thankful we all should be that he was spared thus long to the Nation, even to see a virtual ending of the rebellion. God permitted this stunning blow to fall for the accomplishment of some wise purpose. I do believe that in after years and ages it will be seen to have been necessary for bringing about the final triumph of justice and truth, and the punishment of the guilty. For a season clouds and darkness may surround the throne of God and envelope His plans and purposes, but ere long He will make all clear and plain. If we are watchful and take the word of God for our guide we shall see the dark clouds revealing a rainbow of glorious promise. I am confident that a bright and glorious future is opening before our country. Let us be hopeful. Great results must follow from these

tragic events of war and commotion. Surely we have witnessed enough to make us trustful and confiding. It seems to be a law or principle which God observes in his management of nations as well as individuals, that when He would bestow some signal favor He prepares the way by severe chastisements. Surely, I think we may hope that God has great good in store for that people when He shall have chastised them for that great sin of slavery. That must be removed before the millennium come and the Gospel shall everywhere triumph. In the appropriate language of Longfellow, I would exhort you, "Look not mournfully upon the past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth and meet the shadowy future, without fear and with a manly heart." Let us not go forth, however, trusting in an "arm of flesh," but in God, our Savior and Deliverer, most fully believing the sentiment of the text, "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." God is the Judge!

ORIGIN OF "HONEST ABE"

Mr. A. H. Chapman, a step-nephew by marriage of Mr. Lincoln, has this to say of him as to why he was called "Honest Abe."

"In his law practice on the Wabash circuit he was noted for his unswerving honesty. People learned to love him ardently, devotedly, and juries listened intently, earnestly, receptively to the sad-faced, earnest man. He was never blamed for bribery; nothing could move him when once his resolutions were formed. There was nothing scholarly in his speeches and he always rested his case on its merits, only asking for simple Western justice, and the texture of the man was such that his very ungainliness was in his favor before a pioneer jury. His face always wore a sweetened and kindly expression, never sour, and burning to win them, his tall frame swaying as a pine, made him a resistless pleader. I

remember one case of his decided honest trait of character. It was a case in which he was for the defendant. Satisfied of his client's innocence, it depended mainly on one witness. That witness told on the stand under oath what Abe knew to be a lie, and no one else knew. When he arose to plead the case, he said:

" 'Gentlemen, I depended on this witness to clear my client. He has lied. I ask that no attention be paid his testimony. Let his words be stricken out, if my case fails, I do not wish to win in this way.'

"His scorn of a lie touched the jury; he laid his case before them magnificently, skilfully, masterly, and won in spite of the lie against him. From such work came his 'Honest Abe.' I never knew Abe to have a coat to fit him, all were ill-fitting, but underneath was a big, hot heart that could adjust itself to all humanity. He had at his tongue's end the little items that make up the humble world of the pioneer farmer. Once at a hotel, in the evening during court, a lawyer said:

" 'Our case is gone; when Lincoln quit he was crying, the jury was crying, the Judge was crying, and I was a little damp about the lashes myself. We might as well give the case up.' "

PHILADELPHIA MARRIAGE RECORDS

(From the Original Register of Old Swedes' Church)

25 July 1763, Henry Linkin and Ann Boon, by Rev. Charles M. Wrangel, by license.

7 July 1791, Elizabeth Lincorn and John Hart, by Rev. Nicholas Collin.

11 April 1792, Jacob Lincoln and Mary Taylor, both of Kingsessing, by Rev. Nicholas Collin.

19 March 1795, Moses Lincorn, 33, son of dec. Jacob and Ann Lincorn, to Barbara Kinch, 26, daughter of Casper and Margaret Kinch of Kingsessing.

LINCOLN, THE POSTMASTER

In the Spring of 1833, Lincoln was appointed Postmaster at New-Salem, Ill., and held the office for three years. Its emoluments were slender and its duties light, but there was in all probability no citizen of the village who could have made so much of it as he. The mails were so scanty that he was said to carry them in his hat, and he is also reported to have read every newspaper that arrived: it is altogether likely that this formed the leading inducement to his taking the office. His incumbency lasted until New-Salem ceased to be populous enough for a post station and the mail went by to Petersburg. Dr. Holland relates a sequel to this official experience which illustrates the quaint honesty of the man. Several years later, when he was a practicing lawyer, an agent of the Post Office Department called upon him and asked for a balance due from the New-Salem office, some \$17. Lincoln arose, and opening a little trunk which lay in a corner of the room, took from it a cotton rag in which was tied up the exact sum required. "I never use any man's money but my own," he quietly remarked. When we consider the pinching poverty in which these years have been passed we may appreciate the self-denial which had kept him from making even a temporary use of this little sum of Government money.

LONDONDERRY, N. H., FAMILIES

(From Town Records)

Births: Anna P. Lincoln, born 16 October, 1869.

Gertrude F., daughter of Silas E. and Emma E.,
born 18 April, 1888.

Marriages: Ann Lincoln and Tilley H. Wheeler, 1856.

Anna P. Lincoln and D. L. Batchelder,
17 December, 1888.

Silas E. Lincoln and Emma E. Corey, 26
September, 1888.

LINE OF THOMAS OF HINGHAM

Thomas (1) Lincoln, "the cooper," died 28 September, 1691, at Hingham, Mass. His wife, Annis Lane, daughter of William, died there 13 or 14 February, 1682-3.

Joseph (2), baptized 20 November, 1640, at Hingham, Mass., died there 18 March, 1715-16. He married 14 June, 1682, Prudence Ford, daughter of Andrew and Eleanor of Weymouth, born 22 December, 1663, died 26 November, 1695, at Hingham.

Elisha (3), born 2 October, 1692, at Hingham, Mass., died 18 April, 1774, at Arlington. He married, at Abington, 14 November, 1718, Rachel Tirrell, who died at Abington, 27 December, 1767, aged sixty-six.

Ezekiel (4), baptized 22 June, 1729, at Abington, Mass., married 9 November, 1758, at Abington, Miriam Tirrell.

Elisha (5), born 22 September, 1759, at Abington, married 1777, Molly (5) Gurney. She was born at Abington, 12 February, 1761, daughter of Joseph (4), Jr., and Sarah (Shaw), who were married at Abington, 8 September, 1758. Joseph (4) was born at Abington, 4 February, 1735, died there 13 May, 1814. He was son of Joseph (3) and Mary (Perkins) who were married at Weymouth, 10 June, 1718. Joseph (3) was born at Weymouth, Mass., 7 March, 1697-8, and died there 14 December, 1739, son of Zechariah (2), who died at Weymouth, 27 October, 1732, by wife, Mary. Zechariah (2) was son of John (1) and Rebecca Taylor.

LINCOLN AND STANTON

(Washington Letter)

I think I have a new Lincoln-Stanton story. At least the Congressman who told it spoke as though he had just discovered the document which is its basis. It was an application for a Chaplaincy in the army, with a series of indorsements by Lincoln and Stanton on its back which

ran over the available space on the application and down on a slip of paper which had been added to receive them. These were the indorsements, each being dated: "Dear Stanton: Appoint this man a Chaplain in the army. A Lincoln." "Dear Mr. Lincoln: He is not a preacher. E. M. Stanton." Three or four months elapse evidently, and then we have: "Dear Stanton: He is now. A. Lincoln." "Dear Mr. Lincoln: But there is no vacancy. E. M. Stanton." "Dear Stanton: Appoint him a Chaplain at large. A. Lincoln." "Dear Mr. Lincoln: There is no warrant of law for that. E. M. Stanton." "Dear Stanton: Appoint him anyhow. A. Lincoln." "Dear Mr. Lincoln: I will not. E. M. Stanton." And he didn't. But apparently he told the applicant that he could leave his application on file, for there it is among the dry old documents.

MASSACHUSETTS MARRIAGES

(From Original Records)

Lincoln, Abel and Mrs. Polly Marshall, 18 September, 1790, Fitchburg, Mass.

Lincoln, Asa and Sarah E. Danielson, 4 September, 1809, Taunton, Mass.

Lincoln, Betsey and Thomas White, 1 March, 1790, Brookfield, Mass.

Lincoln, Charles and Mary B. Minott, 15 November, 1821, Dorchester, Mass.

Lincoln, Charles and Adeline Barker, 1 January, 1863, Hanover, Mass.

Lincoln, Clara A. and Chauncey W. Carter, 13 May, 1868, Leominster, Mass.

Lincoln, Cortes H. and Lucy Colburn, 30 March, 1828, Dedham, Mass.

Linkhorn, Experience and Jonathan Sterns, 24 May, 1727, Dorchester, Mass.

Lincoln, Ezekial and Elizabeth F. Starr, 9 June, 1806, Dedham, Mass.

Lincoln, Fanny and Joseph Page, 13 March, 1816, Warren,
Mass.

Lincoln, Fanny and James Jenks, 16 October, 1838,
Warren, Mass.

Lincoln, Francis D. and Rebecca F. Cox, 28 September,
1848, Walpole, Mass.

Lincoln, Frederick and Tabitha Whitmarsh, 30 January,
1779, Weymouth, Mass.

Lincoln, Fordyce F. and Mary Purves, 25 January, 1824,
Andover, Mass.

Lincoln, George and Kezia Shearman, 3 April, 1755,
Rochester, Mass.

Lincoln, George and Mercy Hall, 16 May, 1844, Hingham,
Mass.

Lincoln, George W. and Mary M. Moulton, 22 November,
1845, Warren, Mass.

Lincoln, Georgiana De V. and Francis B. Rice, 8 January,
1861, Worcester, Mass.

Lincoln, Gineason H. and Mary D. Hall, 27 May, 1855,
Hanover, Mass.

Lincoln, Gooding and Abigail Presson, 9 October, 1825,
Athol, Mass.

Lincoln, Grace and Joshua Bates, 6 March, 1746, Hingham,
Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah and James Lewes, 17 November, 1682,
Hingham, Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah and Matthew Stetson, 24 September,
1730, Hanover, Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah and David Bate, 4 March, 1736, Weymouth,
Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah and Levi White, 2 November, 1765,
Norton, Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah and Melzar Curtis, 26 March, 1770,
Hanover, Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah and Thomas Cook, 26 March, 1770,
Pembroke, Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah and Ebenezer Storer, 6 November, 1777
Boston, Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah and John Burt, 26 November, 1778,
Norton, Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah and Reuben King, 3 March, 1805,
Brewster, Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah and John Foster, 8 November, 1807,
Petersham, Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah and Amos Hunter, 19 August, 1810,
Oakham, Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah B. and Daniel Harriss, 5 March, 1823,
Westminster, Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah J. and Chandler Manley, 8 December,
1827, Pelham, Mass.

Lincoln, Hanna and Daniel Faloon, 3 November, 1837,
Arlington, Mass.

Lincoln, Hannah J. and Ambrose M. Woodward, 5 Aug-
ust, 1846, Norton, Mass.

Lincoln, Harriet and Abiel H. Wheeler, 2 January, 1829,
Ashby, Mass.

Lincoln, Harriet and Edward Burley, 5 August, 1833,
Beverly, Mass.

Lincoln, Harriet M. and Dr. Ezra Abbott, Jr., 23 Decem-
ber, 1839, Canton, Mass.

Lincoln, Harrison F. and Almira Round, 11 October,
1848, Norton, Mass.

Lincoln, Harvey and Betsy Foster, 3 February, 1804,
Warren, Mass.

Lincoln, Heman and Sally Cushing, 13 October, 1802,
Boston, Mass.

Lincoln, Henry and Susan Lane, 20 March, 1842, Wey-
mouth, Mass.

Lincoln, Henry and Cynthia H. Blanchard, 6 October,
1844, Weymouth, Mass.

Lincoln, Herbert R. and Caroline M. Wood, 1 November,
1863, Dedham, Mass.

Lincoln, Hezekiah and Priscilla Farrow, 21 February, 1711, Hingham, Mass.

Lincoln, Horatio and Lucinda L. Field, 6 April, 1823, Norton, Mass.

Lincoln, Isaac and Hannah Eveleth, 26 September, 1743, Sudbury, Mass.

Lincoln, Isaac and Experience Willis, 15 February, 1763, Sudbury, Mass.

Lincoln, Isaac and Hannah Jennison, 24 August, 1784, Sutton, Mass.

Lincoln, Isaac and Nancy Adams, 9 July, 1795, Boston, Mass.

Lincoln, Isaac and Mary Foster, December, 1807, Brewster, Mass.

Lincoln, Isaac and Julia A. Chubbuck, 4 October, 1829, Abington, Mass.

Lincoln, Isaac and Ruth W. Dyer, 28 July, 1830, Weymouth, Mass.

Lincoln, Israel and Margaret Stoddard, 27 May, 1717, Boston, Mass.

Lincoln, Ivers and Esther Bridges, 21 January, 1808, Warren, Mass.

Lincoln, Ivers and Sally Bridges, 16 April, 1811, Warren, Mass.

Lincoln, Jacob and Ruth Merritt, 14 November, 1717, Boston, Mass.

Lincoln, Jacob and Lydia Barrett, 18 January, 1727, Boston, Mass.

Lincoln, Jacob and Lidia Ward, 26 March, 1728, Boston, Mass.

Lincoln, Jacob and Polley Wood, 2 January, 1808, Sharon, Mass.

Lincoln, Jairus B. and Jane Lincoln, 4 September, 1821, Weymouth, Mass.

Lincoln, Jairus B. and Priscilla S. Pratt, 17 April, 1842, Weymouth, Mass.

Linkhornew, James and Lydia Snow, 10 February, 1714,
Eastham, Mass.

Lincoln, James and Johanna How, 10 February, 1718,
Boston, Mass.

Lincoln, James and Nabby Mitchell, 20 February, 1788,
East Bridgewater, Mass.

Lincoln, James and Lucinda Bailey, 29 June, 1794,
Hanover, Mass.

Lincoln, James and Lydia B. Leonard, 3 April, 1831,
Norton, Mass.

Lincoln, James S. and Almira Dean, 1 March, 1841,
Oakham, Mass.

Lincoln, Jane and Jairus B. Lincoln, 4 September, 1821,
Weymouth, Mass.

Lincoln, Jane and Benjamin White, 14 April, 1822, Abing-
ton, Mass.

Lincoln, Jane and Abraham Shaw, 7 August, 1834,
Abington, Mass.

Lincoln, Jared and Sila Bates, 19 March, 1806, Boston,
Mass.

Lincoln, Jedediah and Bethia Witon, 9 January, 1716,
Hingham, Mass.

Lincoln, Jedediah and Mary Barker, 10 June, 1736, Pem-
broke, Mass.

Lincoln, Jedediah and Betsy Edwards, 30 September,
1785, Boston, Mass.

Lincoln, Jennison and Rebecca Leonard, 22 March, 1831,
Norton, Mass.

Lincoln, Jesse and Olive Field, 29 October, 1809, Norton,
Mass.

Lincoln, John and Susanna Nichols, 29 March, 1717,
Pembroke, Mass.

Lincoln, John, Jr., and Hannah Barker, 3 May, 1736,
Hanover, Mass.

Lincoln, John, Jr., and Content Turner, 25 February,
1740, Pembroke, Mass.

Linkhon, John and Hannah Ockinton, 9 November, 1758,
Wrentham, Mass.

Lincoln, John and Joana Townsend, 21 May, 1761,
Abington, Mass.

Lincoln, John and Nancy Chandler, 16 November, 1788,
Boston, Mass.

Lincoln, John and Kata Blankinship, 30 January, 1800,
Rochester, Mass.

Lincoln, John and Mary Cain, 6 December, 1821, Wal-
pole, Mass.

Lincoln, John and Lydia Babbett, 16 June, 1842, Norton,
Mass.

Lincoln, Jonathan and Susan Lincoln, 24 April, 1745,
Boston, Mass.

Lincoln, Jonathan and Hannah Bate, 22 January, 1774,
Abington, Mass.

Lincoln, Jonathan and Amy Northrup, 1 December, 1794,
Berkshire Co., Mass.

Lincoln, Jonathan and Caroline P. Aldrich, 22 June, 1839,
Norton, Mass.

Lincoln, Joseph and Hanna Glyde, widow, 22 February,
1753, Abington, Mass.

Lincoln, Joseph and Mollie Holbrook, 19 October, 1758,
Braintree, Mass.

Lincoln, Joseph and Ama Lamb, 2 November, 1809,
Boston, Mass.

(To be Continued.)

MRS. LINCOLN'S LILAC DRESS

A current story in Washington circles even yet is that at the funeral of Col. Baker, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln wore a lilac silk dress, with bonnet and gloves to match. She was much ridiculed at the time by the papers, and Washington society circles felt outraged. So much was said of it that ladies who wished her well at last persuaded an intimate friend of Mrs. Lincoln's to tell her of the impropriety. The friend went to see her, barely worked up to the point of remonstrance.

Mrs. Lincoln met her in the vestibule, exclaiming: "I am so glad you have come, I am just as mad as I can be. Mrs. Crittenden has just been here to remonstrate with me for wearing my lilac suit to Col. Baker's funeral. I wonder if the women of Washington expect me to muffle myself up in mourning for every soldier killed in this great war."

The lady here said: "But Mrs. Lincoln, do you not think black more suitable to wear at a funeral because there is a great war in the nation?"

"No, I don't. I want the women to mind their own business, I intend to wear what I please."

LYDIA LINCOLN'S FAMILY

Nathan Prentiss married in 1791 Lydia Lincoln of Petersham, Mass. Their children were:

Pamela, born 2 August, 1792, married Anthony Van Bergen.

Eliza, born 18 June, 1794, married Jared Weed.

Lydia, born 7 September, 1796, married Samuel Westcott.

William Spencer, born 11 September, 1798, married Mary Jane Clark.

Mary, born 11 September, 1800, married Hollis Tidd.

Fanny, born 22 October, 1802.

Rebecca, born 1 April, 1805.

Lucretia, born 5 March, 1807.

Amanda, born 7 June, 1809.

LINCOLN'S BEARD

When Mr. Lincoln, then President-elect, passed through Rochester, N. Y., in February, 1861, en-route to Washington, his face was smooth-shaven. It is said that in Rochester a little girl remarked to him: "Mr. Lincoln, your face would not seem so long, and you would look better if you wore whiskers." The President laughed, thanked the young miss, and went his way. Thereafter he let his beard grow.

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